

NOTES AND ERRATA

2000

2000 Census of Population and Housing

SF/01-ER



U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

United States
Census
2000

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Program Overview

The Count Question Resolution (CQR) program handles external challenges to particular official Census 2000 counts of housing units and group quarters population received from state, local, or tribal officials of governmental entities or their designated representatives. For more information about the program, see the [Count Question Resolution](#) web page.

The corrected CQR counts will be reflected on a flow basis in the base for population (intercensal) estimates that will be released beginning in December 2002. An inventory of the corrections will be available on American FactFinder, but the base files for the census will remain unrevised, so that none of the standard Census 2000 data products will reflect the corrections.

Corrected Census 2000 Total Population, Group Quarters Population, Total Housing Unit, and Vacant Housing Unit Counts for the United States and Puerto Rico

Note: Corrected counts are a result of the Count Question Resolution (CQR) Program.

Federal Register/Vol. 66, No. 130/Friday, July 6, 2001 (Summary): *The CQR program is not a mechanism or process to challenge the March 6, 2001, decision of the Secretary of Commerce to release unadjusted numbers from Census 2000 for redistricting purposes; nor is it a mechanism or process to challenge or revise the numbers sent to the President on December 28, 2000, to be used to apportion the U.S. House of Representatives.*

The United States and Puerto Rico table presents census counts only when there is a CQR change that affects the state or Puerto Rico level. State/Puerto Rico names that are active links lead to CQR changes below the state level.

Last updated 11/30/2001

United States State and Puerto Rico	State FIPS	2000 Census Counts							
		Tabulation (Original)				Corrected (Revised)			
		Total Population	Group Quarters Population	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Total Population	Group Quarters Population	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units
United States		281 421 906	7 778 633	115 904 641	10 424 540	281 421 773	7 778 633	115 904 614	10 424 540
STATE									
Alabama	01								
Alaska	02								
Arizona	04								
Arkansas	05								
California	06								
Colorado	08								
Connecticut	09								
Delaware	10								
District of Columbia	11								
Florida	12								
Georgia	13								
Hawaii	15								
Idaho	16								
Illinois	17								
Indiana	18								
Iowa	19								
Kansas	20								
Kentucky	21								
Louisiana	22								
Maine	23								
Maryland	24								
Massachusetts	25								
Michigan	26								
Minnesota	27								
Mississippi	28								
Missouri	29								
Montana	30								
Nebraska	31								
Nevada	32								
New Hampshire	33								
New Jersey	34								
New Mexico	35								
New York	36								
North Carolina	37								
North Dakota	38								
Ohio	39	11 353 140	299 121	4 783 051	337 278	11 353 007	299 121	4 783 024	337 278
Oklahoma	40								
Oregon	41								
Pennsylvania	42								
Rhode Island	44								
South Carolina	45								
South Dakota	46								
Tennessee	47								
Texas	48								
Utah	49								
Vermont	50								
Virginia	51								
Washington	53								
West Virginia	54								
Wisconsin	55								
Wyoming	56								
Puerto Rico	72								

- represents zero

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

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Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 1

Alaska: 02

Nelson Lagoon Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) (AIANHH 7025) erroneously contains block 2010, census tract 1 (000100) in Aleutians East census area (01598), Aleutians East Borough (013). This block should have not been coded to any ANVSA (9999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

The place record Balance of Winterville CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1008 and 1009, census tract 1406 (140600) in Winterville CCD (93402), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to the place Athens-Clarke County (balance) (FIPS code 03440). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

The county subdivision of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 63075), in place Balance of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2049, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009). This block should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 55-001

May 2001

Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File Technical Documentation Note 1

Chapter 2, How to Use This File

Page 2-2 was replaced because the second sentence under the heading “Geographic Hierarchy Primer” inadvertently references Figure 2-1. The sentence was corrected to read “Figure 2-2 at the end of this chapter provides an example of the various geographic hierarchies used, building from the block.”

October 2001

Summary File 1

Data Note 1

Summary File 1 state files contain erroneous data for selected geographic components¹ of Congressional Districts (summary level 500²). Geographic components are portions of the congressional district within specific types of geography, such as “In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)” or “In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/ consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—in MSA/CMSA central city.” We plan to include the corrected data for the geographic components of Congressional Districts in the Final National Summary File 1, which is scheduled for public release in June 2002.

To summarize, Congressional District data are *correct* in all SF1 state files for:

- The Congressional District as a whole (summary level 500, geographic component code 00).
- All other Congressional District summary levels having a geographic component code of 00 (summary level 5nn, geographic component code 00).

Congressional District data are *in error* for:

- Congressional district records having a geographic component code *other than* 00 (summary level 500, geographic component codes 52-59, 64-71, 84, 89-95).

This note is applicable to the following data products:

- All Summary File 1 (SF1) state files available at the Census Bureaus FTP site.
- SF1 CD-ROMs (ASCII files only).
- Tables available on American FactFinder between June and September 2001. (Geographic components data for Congressional Districts were removed from American FactFinder on September 11, 2001.)

¹Geographic components and their codes are listed in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation*, in Chapter 7 (Data Dictionary, Footnote Section, page 7-15).

²Summary level information is available in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation*, Chapter 4 (Summary Level Sequence Chart, page 4-1). The listing of the Congressional District summary levels in SF1 for states appears on page 4-2.

September 2001

Summary File 1

Data Note 2

In the Summary File 1 (SF 1) state files, the state geographic component records¹ contain errors in two geographic header fields. These fields are land area² and water area.

These errors appear in the geographic component records for the state (summary level³ 040). Geographic components are portions of the state within specific types of geography, such as "In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)" or "In metropolitan statistical area (MSA)/ consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)—in MSA/CMSA central city."

The corrected data are included in the Advance National Summary File 1, which is scheduled for public release in November 2001.

To summarize, land area and water area are *correct* for:

- The state as a whole (summary level 040, geographic component code 00).

Land area and water area are *in error* for:

- State records having a geographic component code *other than* 00 (summary level 040, geographic components 52-59, 64-79, 84, 89-95).

This note applies to the following data products:

- All SF 1 state files available at the Census Bureau's FTP site.
- SF 1 state file CD-ROMs and DVDs.
- American FactFinder SF 1 detailed tables (geographic identifier for state geographic components).

¹Geographic components and their codes are listed in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 7 (Data Dictionary, Footnote Section, page 7-15).

²Land area (AREALAND) and water area (AREAWATR) appear in the geographic header portion of the data. The location is shown in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 7 (Data Dictionary, Identification Section, pages 7-13 and 7-14).

³Complete summary level information is in the *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 4 (Summary Level Sequence Chart, page 4-1).

October 2001

Summary File 1

Data Note 3

Data for two central city areas in the Summary File 1 (SF 1) state file are in error. These errors are in summary levels 375 and 391. Summary level¹ 375 is the record for the central city portion of a New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) within a state. Summary level 391 is a record for the central city portion of a Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA) within a state.

Equivalent records containing the correct data will be part of the Summary File 1 Advance National file. In the Advance National file, the equivalent records will have different summary levels. The correct data for summary level 375 will be in a summary level 372 record; the correct data for summary level 391 will be in a summary level 382 record.

Specifically, in summary level 375 data are *correct* for:

- All states except Massachusetts.
- All records for Massachusetts except the one record described below.

Data are *in error* in summary level 375 for:

- Yarmouth town, Massachusetts within the Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA. All data cells contain 0.

Data are *correct* in summary level 391 for:

- All records for all states except Massachusetts and New Jersey.
- All records for Massachusetts and New Jersey except the two listed below.

Data are *in error* in summary level 391 for:

- Yarmouth town, Massachusetts within the Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA MSA. All data cells contain 0.
- Dover township, New Jersey within the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-CT-PA CMSA. All data cells contain 0.

This note applies to the following data products:

- All SF 1 state files available at the Census Bureau's FTP site.
- SF1 State file CD-ROMs and DVDs.
- American FactFinder SF 1 detailed tables.

¹Complete summary level information is available in *Census 2000 Summary File 1 Technical Documentation* in Chapter 4 (Summary Level Sequence Chart, page 4-1). The sequence for summary levels 375 and 391 appears on page 4-2.

Summary File 1

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Summary File 1

Geography Note 1

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Internal Errata ID 02-003

May 2001

Summary File 1

Geography Note 2

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This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

May 2001

Summary File 1

Geography Note 3

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Internal Errata ID 09-001

May 2001

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Geography Note 4

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Internal Errata ID 12-001

May 2001

Summary File 1

Geography Note 5

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Internal Errata ID 13-001

May 2001

Summary File 1

Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

May 2001

Summary File 1

Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

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Internal Errata ID 47-001

May 2001

Summary File 1

Geography Note 8

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Internal Errata ID 55-001

May 2001

Summary File 1

Technical Documentation Note 1

Chapter 5. List of Tables (Matrices)

The total number of data cells for matrices PCT16, PCT17, and PCT17A through PCT17I was incorrectly stated in Chapter 5, List of Tables (Matrices). The correct total number of data cells is as follows:

Table (matrix)	Total number of data cells
PCT16	52
PCT17	75
PCT17A—PCT17I	75

Chapter 6. Summary Table Outlines

“Emergency and transitional shelters (701–702)” was inadvertently included in matrices PCT16, PCT17, and PCT17A through PCT17I of Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines. This line is now deleted.

June 2001

Summary File 1

Technical Documentation Note 2

The telephone number for Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau has changed. The new number is 301-763-INFO (4636). Pages 1–3, 2–4, A–21, E–1, E–4, E–7, and F–1 were replaced to reflect this change.

Chapter 6, Table (Matrix) Outlines

Table (matrix) cell counts and codes were corrected on the following pages:

- Page 6–68
PCT16 — cell count was changed to [52]
- Page 6–69
“Other noninstitutional group quarters” — codes were changed to (604, 701-706, 904-905, 909, 911)
- Page 6–70
PCT17 — cell count was changed to [75]
“Other noninstitutional group quarters” — codes were changed to (604, 701-706, 801-810, 900-906, 908-909, 911)
- Page 6–84 through Page 6–88
PCT17A through PCT17I — cell count was changed to [75]
“Other noninstitutional group quarters” — codes were changed to (604, 701-706, 801-810, 900-906, 908-909, 911)

Chapter 7, Data Dictionary Table (Matrix) Section

- Page 7–48 was replaced because the continuation line, “Related child—Con.,” inadvertently included the data dictionary reference name, segment, and MAX size.
- Page 7–87 was replaced because the continuation line, “In households—Con.,” inadvertently included the data dictionary reference name, segment, and MAX size.
- The data in the following matrices include 1 or 2 expressed decimals as shown below:

P13.	1 expressed decimal	Page 7–41
P13A. – P13I.	1 expressed decimal	Pages 7–65 and 7–66
P17.	2 expressed decimals	Page 7–42
P17A. – P17I.	2 expressed decimals	Pages 7–68 and 7–69
P33.	2 expressed decimals	Page 7–49
P33A. – P3I.	2 expressed decimals	Pages 7–94 and 7–95
H12.	2 expressed decimals	Page 7–236
H12A. – H12I.	2 expressed decimals	Pages 7–242 and 7–243
- Page 7–236 was replaced because two lines in table (matrix) H14 did not show the data dictionary reference name, segment, and MAX size.

July 2001

Summary File 1

Technical Documentation Note 3

This user update is described on our Web site (www.census.gov) as:

Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data From the 1990 and 2000 Censuses

The release of data in the SF 1 files from the 2000 census has brought with it a number of analyses documenting change that has occurred since the last census was conducted in 1990. While many of the variables and processes between the two censuses are comparable, some are not, and direct comparison of some estimates may lead to misleading conclusions. This note discusses one such topic, that of “unmarried partners,” and advises that for some analyses — those involving unmarried same-sex partners — direct comparison of the 1990 and 2000 estimates is not substantively valid.

The household relationship item in both the 1990 and the 2000 censuses offered many ways of identifying how other people in the household were related to the householder (the person in whose name the house is owned or rented). Categories included spouse, child or other relative of the householder, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, and unmarried partner. In all circumstances, the respondent was asked to choose the category that best represented how other members of the household were related to the householder.

In both censuses, the “spouse” and “unmarried partner” response categories were defined and asked the same way. However, there were important differences in data processing that mean that some of the data are not comparable, limiting the usefulness of comparisons of the number of same-sex unmarried partners between these two censuses.

In both censuses, if a person was identified as the “spouse” of the householder and was the same sex as the householder, the “spouse” response was flagged for further review and allocation, that is, assignment of a value other than that originally reported, based on other data on the form. In 1990, the edit and allocation procedures did not allow same-sex “spouse” combinations to occur, thus resulting in the allocation of one of these two items in order to achieve editing consistency among the responses.

Processing steps were changed for Census 2000 for households that contained same-sex “spouses.” If the person with the “spouse” category was the same sex as the householder and if neither person had their sex previously allocated, a relationship response of “spouse” was allocated as an “unmarried partner” response. Since marital status was no longer on the short form, its given value could not be considered (or modified) in this allocation procedure as it had been in 1990.

Data allocation is a standard statistical practice that is followed by most data collection agencies. Data on the relationship item (as other items) were subject to allocation in the census, as they are in virtually all Census Bureau surveys. In 1990, the marital status item was available on the 100 percent (short) form and aided in both the evaluation of the consistency of responses between the householder and the “spouse,” and in the subsequent allocation procedure. The 1990 procedure allocated responses via a statistical model that distributed allocated responses from answers given by respondents in a proximate geographic area. This procedure used key demographic data from the census form, including marital status, as stratifying factors to provide a reasonable distribution of allocated responses. This procedure, while ensuring that no same-sex spouse response could be subsequently allocated, produced a set of allocated responses that could have included an “unmarried partner” response as well as any other response that was consistent with the age/sex/marital status profile of the respondent. This would include being allocated as a sibling or a relative, for example, or if the age differences were far enough apart (15 or more years), even a parent or child of the householder.

Three principal factors affected our decision to take this approach for Census 2000.

1. Same-sex spouse responses were flagged as invalid to comply with the 1996 Federal Defense of Marriage Act (H.R. 3396) passed by the 104th Congress. This act instructs all federal agencies only to recognize opposite-sex marriages for the purposes of enacting any agency programs. In order for Census Bureau data to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex spouse responses were invalidated. The legislation defines marriage and spouse as follows:

“In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word ‘marriage’ means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word ‘spouse’ refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife.”

In order for the Census Bureau to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex “spouse” responses were invalidated.

2. The second issue was statistical in nature. The principal basis of any good statistical allocation routine rests on the selection of the stratifying or input factors to provide a good statistical model. Without marital status data on the 100 percent form in Census 2000, the allocation routine would be relatively weak. Since many partners are roughly the same age, a statistical routine without marital status as one of its factors would have likely resulted in an overestimate of adult siblings or relatives, as the majority of people living in households are relatives, and this is the population from which we would draw our allocated responses. Additionally, if the same-sex partners were more than 15 years difference in age, the statistical routine would have likely allocated the invalidated “spouse” response as either a “child” or “parent” of the householder, as these types of relatives predominate in households in this age range of differences. This was an unacceptable outcome, as it would actually destroy the intent of the original “spouse” response, which clearly indicated a nonparental type of relationship. It should be noted that the “spouse” response on the form is assumed to be deliberate — not accidental — as it was the first response category on the question and was not placed between other possible response categories that may have been meant to be marked, such as housemates or roomers.
3. The third factor took into consideration that couples in long term same-sex relationships may consider themselves as “married partners” and thus respond as such on the census form. In addition, at the time of writing the editing program for Census 2000, there were several challenges in the courts concerning the legality of same-sex marriages. Clearly, we could not ignore the fact that same-sex spouse responses were going to be recorded during Census 2000. In light of these social and legal aspects — and the lack of a key variable in the statistical allocation routine (marital status) — the assignment of same-sex “married” couples to the same-sex “unmarried partner” category was the procedure chosen for the editing process. We were adverse to a randomized allocation of these responses after people had clearly marked a close relationship preference on the census form.

As a result of these changes in the processing routine, estimates of same-sex unmarried partners are not comparable between the 1990 and 2000 census. We believe 2000 census estimates of this category are better estimates than those produced in 1990. It should also be noted that estimates of opposite-sex unmarried partners, however, were not affected by these editing procedures and changes and are comparable between the two censuses.

For further information on this topic, please contact the Fertility and Family Statistics Branch on 301-457-2416.

July 2001

Summary File 1

Technical Documentation Note 4

Chapter 4, Summary Level Sequence Chart

The following summary levels were corrected on the following pages:

- Page 4–3, Advance National Summary File 1
 - 060 was changed to—060 State-County-County Subdivision
 - 070 was changed to—070 State-County-County Subdivision–Place/Remainder
- Page 4–5, Final National Summary File 1
 - 060 was changed to—060 State-County-County Subdivision
 - 070 was changed to—070 State-County-County Subdivision–Place/Remainder

August 2001

Summary File 1

Technical Documentation Note 5

Alaskan Athabascan

The following corrections were made to the spelling of Alaskan Athabascan:

Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines

- Page 6-60, Matrix PCT1 Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 6-61, Matrix PCT2
Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 6-62, Matrix PCT3
Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan

Chapter 7, Data Dictionary

- Page 7-106, Matrix PCT1
Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 7-107, Matrix PCT2
Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan
- Page 7-108, Matrix PCT3
Alaska Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan

Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics

- Page B-13
Alaskan Athabaskan was changed to Alaskan Athabascan

Appendix G, Code Lists

- Page G-21
Oregon Athabaskan was changed to Oregon Athabascan

August 2001

Summary File 1

Technical Documentation Note 6

Appendix A, Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts, Minor Civil Divisions

The following paragraphs were added to the description of Minor Civil Divisions on page A-14:

In eight MCD states (Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota) the MCD townships serve as general-purpose local governments but do not have the ability to perform all the governmental functions as incorporated places. This category also includes the counties in American Samoa. Missouri is exceptional in that it has a minority of townships that serve as general-purpose governments (the majority of townships in Missouri fall into the category described below).

In the remaining eight MCD states (Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia), the counties containing precincts in Illinois and Nebraska, the townships in Williamson County, Illinois, and the majority of townships in Missouri, the MCDs are geographic subdivisions of the counties, and are not governmental units. The MCDs in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas (except American Samoa) also fall into this classification.

Chapter 2, How to Use This File

The number of data items in Figure 2-2, File/Table Segmentation was incorrectly stated. The correct number of data items for files 04, 15, 33, 34, 35, and 36 follows. Page 2-4 was replaced to reflect these changes.

File name	Number of data items
04	149
15	196
33	225
34	225
35	225
36	75

Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines

American Indian and Alaska Native tribe codes were corrected for matrices PCT1, PCT2, and PCT3. Pages 6-59 through 6-62 were replaced.

October 2001

Summary File 1

Technical Documentation Note 7

Table P26F

The universe for table P26F was corrected to add the word “race.” It was corrected from “Universe: Households with a householder who is Some other alone” to “Universe: Households with a householder who is Some other race alone” in both Chapter 6, Summary Table Outlines (page 6-31) and Chapter 7, Data Dictionary (page 7-72).

October 2001

Summary File 2

INDEX TO SUMMARY FILE 2 GEOGRAPHY NOTES

Note	Geographic area
1	Alaska
2	California
3	Connecticut
4	Florida
5	Georgia
6	Nebraska
7	Tennessee
8	Wisconsin

Summary File 2

Geography Note 1

Alaska: 02

Nelson Lagoon Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) (AIANHH 7025) erroneously contains block 2010, census tract 1 (000100) in Aleutians East census area (01598), Aleutians East Borough (013). This block should have not been coded to any ANVSA (9999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 02-003

May 2001

Summary File 2

Geography Note 2

California: 06

Los Angeles city (FIPS code 44000) erroneously contains block 1011, census tract 4002.03 (400203) in East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 90810), Los Angeles County (FIPS code 037), CA (FIPS code 06). This block should have been coded to the place Balance of East San Gabriel Valley CCD (FIPS code 99999). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP side.

Internal Errata ID 06-001

May 2001

Summary File 2

Geography Note 3

Connecticut: 09

The place record, Balance of Milford town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2999, census tract 1502 (150200) in Milford town (FIPS code 47535), New Haven County (FIPS code 009), CT (FIPS code 09). This block should have been coded to place Milford city (balance) (FIPS code 47515). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 09-001

May 2001

Summary File 2

Geography Note 4

Florida: 12

Yeehaw Junction CDP (FIPS code 78975) in St. Cloud CCD (FIPS code 93029), Osceola County (FIPS code 097), FL (FIPS code 12) should be named Buenaventura Lakes with FIPS code 09415. In 1990, this area was named Buena Ventura Lakes (FIPS code 09415). The area that should have been Yeehaw Junction CDP was erroneously not defined and does not appear in any Census 2000 products.

Internal Errata ID 12-001

May 2001

Summary File 2

Geography Note 5

Georgia: 13

The place record Balance of Athens CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2021 and 2023, census tract 1305 (130500) in Athens CCD (FIPS code 90138), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to Bogart town (FIPS code 09068).

The place record Balance of Winterville CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1008 and 1009, census tract 1406 (140600) in Winterville CCD (93402), Clarke County (FIPS code 059). Both blocks should have been coded to the place Athens-Clarke County (balance) (FIPS code 03440). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

This note applies to American FactFinder (AFF), CD-ROM, and redistricting data downloaded from the FTP site.

Internal Errata ID 13-001

May 2001

Summary File 2

Geography Note 6

Nebraska: 31

In the PL 94-171 and Summary File (SF) data products, Cisco CDP (FIPS code 09112) in Lisco precinct (FIPS code 91790), Garden County (FIPS code 069), NE (FIPS code 31) should be named Lisco with FIPS code of 28315.

Internal Errata ID 31-002

May 2001

Summary File 2

Geography Note 7

Tennessee: 47

The place record Balance of Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 1001 and 1008, census tract 171 (017100) in Metropolitan Government CCD (FIPS code 92200), Davidson County (FIPS code 037), TN (FIPS code 47). Both blocks should have been coded to place Nashville-Davidson (balance) (FIPS code 52006). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 47-001

May 2001

Summary File 2

Geography Note 8

Wisconsin: 55

The county subdivision of Scott town (FIPS code 72200), in place Balance of Scott town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains blocks 2048, 2063, and 2064, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009), WI (FIPS code 55). These blocks should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675).

The county subdivision of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 63075), in place Balance of Pittsfield town (FIPS code 99999) erroneously contains block 2049, census tract 203 (020300), Brown County (FIPS code 009). This block should have been coded to county subdivision and place Pulaski village (FIPS code 65675). This is incorrect in both the PL 94-171 data products and Summary File (SF) data products.

Internal Errata ID 55-001

May 2001

Summary File 2

Technical Documentation Note 1

This user update is described on our Web site (www.census.gov) as:

Technical Note on Same-Sex Unmarried Partner Data From the 1990 and 2000 Censuses

The release of data in the SF 1 files from the 2000 census has brought with it a number of analyses documenting change that has occurred since the last census was conducted in 1990. While many of the variables and processes between the two censuses are comparable, some are not, and direct comparison of some estimates may lead to misleading conclusions. This note discusses one such topic, that of “unmarried partners,” and advises that for some analyses — those involving unmarried same-sex partners — direct comparison of the 1990 and 2000 estimates is not substantively valid.

The household relationship item in both the 1990 and the 2000 censuses offered many ways of identifying how other people in the household were related to the householder (the person in whose name the house is owned or rented). Categories included spouse, child or other relative of the householder, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, and unmarried partner. In all circumstances, the respondent was asked to choose the category that best represented how other members of the household were related to the householder.

In both censuses, the “spouse” and “unmarried partner” response categories were defined and asked the same way. However, there were important differences in data processing that mean that some of the data are not comparable, limiting the usefulness of comparisons of the number of same-sex unmarried partners between these two censuses.

In both censuses, if a person was identified as the “spouse” of the householder and was the same sex as the householder, the “spouse” response was flagged for further review and allocation, that is, assignment of a value other than that originally reported, based on other data on the form. In 1990, the edit and allocation procedures did not allow same-sex “spouse” combinations to occur, thus resulting in the allocation of one of these two items in order to achieve editing consistency among the responses.

Processing steps were changed for Census 2000 for households that contained same-sex “spouses.” If the person with the “spouse” category was the same sex as the householder and if neither person had their sex previously allocated, a relationship response of “spouse” was allocated as an “unmarried partner” response. Since marital status was no longer on the short form, its given value could not be considered (or modified) in this allocation procedure as it had been in 1990.

Data allocation is a standard statistical practice that is followed by most data collection agencies. Data on the relationship item (as other items) were subject to allocation in the census, as they are in virtually all Census Bureau surveys. In 1990, the marital status item was available on the 100 percent (short) form and aided in both the evaluation of the consistency of responses between the householder and the “spouse,” and in the subsequent allocation procedure. The 1990 procedure allocated responses via a statistical model that distributed allocated responses from answers given by respondents in a proximate geographic area. This procedure used key demographic data from the census form, including marital status, as stratifying factors to provide a reasonable distribution of allocated responses. This procedure, while ensuring that no same-sex spouse response could be subsequently allocated, produced a set of allocated responses that could have included an “unmarried partner” response as well as any other response that was consistent with the age/sex/marital status profile of the respondent. This would include being allocated as a sibling or a relative, for example, or if the age differences were far enough apart (15 or more years), even a parent or child of the householder.

Three principal factors affected our decision to take this approach for Census 2000.

1. Same-sex spouse responses were flagged as invalid to comply with the 1996 Federal Defense of Marriage Act (H.R. 3396) passed by the 104th Congress. This act instructs all federal agencies only to recognize opposite-sex marriages for the purposes of enacting any agency programs. In order for Census Bureau data to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex spouse responses were invalidated. The legislation defines marriage and spouse as follows:

“In determining the meaning of any Act of Congress, or of any ruling, regulation or interpretation of the various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United States, the word ‘marriage’ means only a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word ‘spouse’ refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or wife.”

In order for the Census Bureau to be consistent with this act and the data requirements of other federal agencies, same-sex “spouse” responses were invalidated.

2. The second issue was statistical in nature. The principal basis of any good statistical allocation routine rests on the selection of the stratifying or input factors to provide a good statistical model. Without marital status data on the 100 percent form in Census 2000, the allocation routine would be relatively weak. Since many partners are roughly the same age, a statistical routine without marital status as one of its factors would have likely resulted in an overestimate of adult siblings or relatives, as the majority of people living in households are relatives, and this is the population from which we would draw our allocated responses. Additionally, if the same-sex partners were more than 15 years difference in age, the statistical routine would have likely allocated the invalidated “spouse” response as either a “child” or “parent” of the householder, as these types of relatives predominate in households in this age range of differences. This was an unacceptable outcome, as it would actually destroy the intent of the original “spouse” response, which clearly indicated a nonparental type of relationship. It should be noted that the “spouse” response on the form is assumed to be deliberate — not accidental — as it was the first response category on the question and was not placed between other possible response categories that may have been meant to be marked, such as housemates or roomers.
3. The third factor took into consideration that couples in long term same-sex relationships may consider themselves as “married partners” and thus respond as such on the census form. In addition, at the time of writing the editing program for Census 2000, there were several challenges in the courts concerning the legality of same-sex marriages. Clearly, we could not ignore the fact that same-sex spouse responses were going to be recorded during Census 2000. In light of these social and legal aspects — and the lack of a key variable in the statistical allocation routine (marital status) — the assignment of same-sex “married” couples to the same-sex “unmarried partner” category was the procedure chosen for the editing process. We were adverse to a randomized allocation of these responses after people had clearly marked a close relationship preference on the census form.

As a result of these changes in the processing routine, estimates of same-sex unmarried partners are not comparable between the 1990 and 2000 census. We believe 2000 census estimates of this category are better estimates than those produced in 1990. It should also be noted that estimates of opposite-sex unmarried partners, however, were not affected by these editing procedures and changes and are comparable between the two censuses.

For further information on this topic, please contact the Fertility and Family Statistics Branch on 301-457-2416.

July 2001